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MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health
For the year 1956.

J. D. CARROLL,

M.B., B.Ch., L.M., D.C.H., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

INCLUDING THE

Report of the Senior Public Health
Inspector

L. F. LIGHTFOOT, C.R.S.I.



C. W. Shaw, Printer, Mansfield Road,

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Report of the Senior Public Health
Inspector

L. F. LIGHTFOOT, C.R.S.I.

Public Health Department,
Manor House,
Mansfield Woodhouse.

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT
COUNCIL.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the health and vital statistics of the Urban District for the year 1956.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered during the year was 357 (177 male and 180 female) as against 356 for the year 1955. This gives a crude birth rate of 19.76 (19.36 corrected) per 1,000 population and contrasts very favourably with the rate for the country as a whole which was 15.60. The rate for the urban district during 1956 was actually less than that for 1955 in spite of the fact that there was one more birth registered. This is due to the increase in population by some 140 persons, during the year.

The number of illegitimate births was 15 which is a decrease of 6 on the 1955 figure and the still birth rate of 13.84 per 1,000 (live and still births) was as the same as the previous year. The rate for England and Wales remained at 23.0.

DEATHS.

There were 99 male and 87 female deaths recorded resulting in a crude death rate of 10.3 per 1,000 population. This is a slight decrease on the figure for 1955 and remains well below the rate of 11.7 which is that for the country as a whole.

The causes of death based on the International Statistical Classification are in the main very much the same as last year with regards to the numbers under each separate heading. The increase is accounted for by the rise in the mortality rate from Coronary Thrombosis. The deaths attributed to cancer of the lung is the same as last year but in this category in 1955 all the deaths were male whilst this year's figures included two females.

INFANT MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths of infants under one year given on Form S.D. 30a which is issued by the General Register Office, was 14 (12 legitimate and 2 illegitimate.) This would give an infant mortality rate of 39.21 per 1,000 live births. This in my opinion is not a true result as according to the registrations received from our local Registrar one of these deaths actually occurred in December 1955. Therefore taking the number of infant deaths during 1956 as 13 we get an infant mortality rate of 36.4. This is an increase over last year but is the second lowest rate recorded since the year 1949. The national rate continues to show a decline and now stands at 23.8.

Prematurity and congenital malformations were directly or indirectly, responsible for the majority of the deaths.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

I mentioned in my report for the year 1955 about the very definite progress which was made with regard to the elimination of the obnoxious odours emanating from the skin factory situated in the North Ward. During 1956 as a result of further measures carried out by the owners on the advice of the Health Department, an even greater improvement was noticed and complaints from the inhabitants on this score have been very few indeed.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

Unfortunately however, another source of apparent annoyance, the proximity of the sewage works, has arisen to take its place. When the sewage works was first established some 25 years ago there were very few inhabited houses in its vicinity. In fact the Medical Officer of Health at that time advised the Council against building any houses, not even accommodation for the sewage works employees, in the immediate area. To-day private building in this area has reached a stage where a great number of the houses are actually bordering the works itself. The nuisances complained of, smells and flies, are no doubt real but the fact remains that these were there long before housing development on such a large scale took place. The architects and building contractors must have had previous knowledge of this potential source of annoyance and it is amazing to think that any prospective house purchaser should put down his or her deposit on a house before first ascertaining the advantages or disadvantages of living in that particular part of the Urban area.

The houses are in the direct line of the prevailing wind which passes over the works and it is when the wind is fairly strong that the flies, mostly of the phsycoda and anisopus type, and smell are mostly complained of.

In an attempt to allay the anxieties of the local inhabitants certain measures have been adopted and put into effect. These include periodic dosing of the works area with Gammexane P.520 and the destruction of any likely breeding places in the vicinity. After consultation with "Disinfestation Ltd." a firm expert in dealing with matters of this kind, it was decided to spray the works from the air. This was carried out at a cost of £100.

The residents may rest assured that everything possible will be done to keep flies and smells under control but they must realise that it is impossible to operate works of this kind without some inconvenience as a result of the insects and unpleasant odours.

HOUSING.

In spite of the number of houses erected in the Urban District during the past 10 years there is still, I believe, a rather formidable list of applicants to be dealt with. As the bank rate charges go up the problem becomes increasingly difficult and it is anticipated that when the present building schemes are completed the erection of new houses will be confined to those required to accomodate people left homeless because of slum clearance and to the provision of bungalows for old folk.

Many would-be tenants send in "doctors notes" with their application forms and these have got to be examined with a view to deciding which is the most deserving of priority. In my opinion, pulmonary tuberculosis cases warrant immediate consideration and I am glad to be able to express my sincere appreciation of the many times which the Chairman and members of the Housing Committee have always co-operated when such cases are brought before them.

I am, yours faithfully,

J. D. CARROLL,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
 Manor House,
 Mansfield Woodhouse,

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
 MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting, in conjunction with that of your Medical Officer of Health, my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors, details of this work, together with observations, are set out in statistical form in the following pages.

One of the most important duties of a local authority which has slaughterhouses in its area is that of ensuring a safe and sound meat supply by the 100 per cent inspection of all carcasses killed. This full inspection has only been attained by considerable duty periods during evenings and week-ends. That cysticercus bovis which causes tapeworms in man and anthrax which may be rapidly fatal in man, have been found during meat inspection this year, is ample justification for the onerous work involved.

In the field of housing, slum clearance is still mentioned locally, a slum dwelling is a squalid hovel, without amenity and devoid of comfort, we have no slums. There are, however, many unfit and worn-out houses which are incapable of repair or improvement, these are being dealt with in the Council's five year programme and during the year ten such houses were represented as unfit and either a Demolition Order or Closing Order made.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of the Additional Public Health Inspector was not filled at the end of the year. Because of this it was not possible to do all that was necessary or desired in the way of routine inspections, nothing vital, however, was neglected.

In conclusion I wish to record my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health, Highways and Lighting Committee for the active interest and support at all times and to Dr. Carroll and other Chief Officers for their help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be
 your obedient Servant,

LESLIE F. LIGHTFOOT,
 Senior Public Health Inspector.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman :

COUNCILLOR J. J. KENNEDY

Councillor A. J. Atkins	Councillor J. W. Horrobin
„ G. Benson	„ A. Holmes
„ R. Cotton	„ G. A. Jelley
„ C. W. Ellis	„ E. Mapletoft
„ J. C. Flint	„ W. H. Parker
„ F. Hudson	„ W. R. Williams
„ F. A. Hudson	„ Mrs. A. H. Stirland

Public Health Officers :

Medical Officer of Health :

J. D. CARROLL, M.B., B.Ch., L.M., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

P. J. COSGROVE, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Senior Public Health Inspector :

L. F. LIGHTFOOT, C.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

J. H. COOKSON, C.R.S.H.

(until 13th September, 1956)

CLERKS :

MRS. D. WILLIAMS

MISS M. P. PEPPER

Disinfector, Rodent Operative and Mortuary Attendant :

MR. A. E. RAMSDALE

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

	1956	1955
Area (in acres)	4,834	4834
Population	18,060	17,920
Number of inhabited Houses ...	5,540	5,433
Rateable Value	£143,844	£83,460
Gross Sum represented by a 1d. rate	£573 0 0d	£327-0-0

VITAL STATISTICS.

	1956			1955		
Live Births	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	342	167	175	335	185	150
Illegitimate	15	10	5	21	7	14
	—	—	—	—	—	—
	357	177	180	356	192	164
	—	—	—	—	—	—

	1956	1955
Birth rate per 1,000 population	19.76	19.86
Birth rate (corrected) ..	19.36	19.46
Illegitimate Birth rate per 1,000 live births	42.01	59.00

Stillbirths

Legitimate	5	2	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	5	2	3
	—	—	—

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 population ..	0.28
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	13.81

Deaths

Death Rate per 1,000 population ..	10.3
Death rate (corrected) ..	14.62

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

	No.	Rate per 1,000 births
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other puerperal causes	—	—
Natural increase of population (excess live births over deaths) ..		171

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.		No. of Deaths.	
(Based on the International Statistical Classification)		1956	1955
Heart Disease (Nos. 18-20)	..	58	53
Cancer (Nos. 10- 24)	..	34	36
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System (17)		24	31
Bronchitis (24)	..	11	13
Pneumonia (23)	..	7	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (No. 1)	..	2	1

SPECIAL DEATH RATES PER 1000 POPULATION.

Cancer	... ..	1.88	2.00
Measles	... ..	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	...	0.00	0.00
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	0.00	0.05
Influenza	... ..	0.00	0.00
Bronchitis and Pncumonia	..	1.00	1.00
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	0.11	0.05
Tuberculosis other forms)	... ..	0.05	0.11

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

(a) under 4 weeks

Prematurity	..	6	5
3 weeks, 1 week, 45 mins. 3 days, 11 hrs, 5 days			
Sclerema Neonatorum	6 days	1	—
Asphyxia (Cerebral Haem.)	2 days	1	—
o Asphixia (Prematurity)	2 days	1	—
Spinal Bifida & Hydrocephalus	2 weeks x	1	—
Atelectasis	..	—	1
Suffocation	..	—	1
		100	7

(b) over 4 weeks

Pneumonia and Meningitis,	7 months	..	1	—
Congenital Heart Disease,	3 months	..	1	—
Hydrocephalus,	2 months x	...	1	—
Acute Broncho Pneumonia,	3 months x	..	1	1
Acute Enteritis	..	..	—	1
Bronchiolitis	..	..	—	1
			4	3

o See page 3 under Infant Mortality.

x Deaths occurring in domiciliary practice.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE :

	1956	1955
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births ...	36.40	28.09
Legitimate per 1,000 Legitimate Births	32.16	29.85
Illegitimate per 1,000 Illegitimate ,,	133.3	133.3

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Maternal Mortality Rate ..	0.00	0.00
----------------------------	------	------

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Male	Female
Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	1	1
Tuberculosis, other	...	1	0
Syphilitic Diseases	...	0	0
Diphtheria	...	0	0
Whooping Cough	...	0	0
Meningoccal Infections	...	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	0	0
Measles	...	0	0
Other Inj ective and Parasitic Conditions		0	0
New Growth (stomach)	...	2	3
New Growth (lungs and bronchus)	...	7	2
New Growth (breast)	...	0	3
New Growth (uterus)	...	0	1
Other Malignant New Growths	...	9	7
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	...	0	0
Dibetes	...	2	0
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	10	14
Coronary disease angina	...	12	9
Hypertension with heart disease	...	2	3
Other heart disease	...	15	17
Other circulatory disease	...	5	2
Influenza	...	0	0
Pneumonia	...	3	4
Bronchitis	...	11	0
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	0	2
Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	...	2	0
Gastro-Enteritis and diarrhoea	...	0	0
Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	1	1
Hyperlasia of prostate	...	3	0
Pregnancy, etc.	...	0	0
Congenital Malformation	...	1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	7	14
Motor Vehicle accidents	...	0	0
All other accidents	...	3	3
Suicide	...	2	0
Homicide and operations of war	...	0	0
Totals ..		99	87

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS.

AGE (Years)	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
under1	5	8	13
1	—	1	1
5	—	—	—
10	—	1	1
15	—	—	—
20	1	—	1
25	—	—	—
30	2	1	3
35	1	—	1
40	2	—	2
45	3	3	6
50	6	2	8
55	5	2	7
60	10	8	18
65	16	10	27
70	12	15	27
75	23	20	43
80	9	12	21
85	4	3	7
90	—	1	1
95	—	—	—
	99	87	186
	—	—	—

Analysis of Cancer Deaths by Site and Age.

Age in Years	Stomach		Lung & Bronchus		Breast	Uterus	Rectum		Other Malignant Growths		Total	
	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	M	F
10							—		—	—	—	—
20							—		—	—	—	—
30			1	—			—		—	—	1	—
35							—		—	—	—	—
45							—		2	1	2	1
50			1	—	1		—		1	1	2	2
55							—		—	1	—	1
60			1	1	1		1	—	—	—	2	2
65	1	2	1	—	1		—		1	1	3	4
70	—	1	1	1		1	—		2	1	3	4
75	1	—	2	—			1	1	1	—	5	1
80							—		—	1	—	1
85							—		—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	3	7	2	3	1	2	1	7	6	18	16

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Rate per 1,000 Total Population.

	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales	Smaller Towns	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales	Smaller Towns
	1956	1956	1956	1955	1955	1955
Births ...	19.36b	15.6	15.6	19.4b	15.0	14.9
Stillbirths ...	13.81a	23.0a	22.7a	13.8a	23.5a	23.3a
Deaths of Infants under 1 year...	36.4c	23.8c	24.1c	28.0c	24.9c	25.3c
Deaths :...						
All causes ...	14.6b	11.7	11.6	13.83b	11.7	11.6
Malignant neoplasm of lung and bronchus	0.49	0.41	0.39	0.50	0.39	0.37
Whooping cough ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis (all forms)	0.16	0.12	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.13
Influenza ...	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.07	0.07
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Coronary diseases angina	1.16	0.16	1.71	0.94	0.09	1.60
Pneumonia ...	0.38	0.52	0.45	0.27	1.59	0.38

(a) Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

(b) Corrected in accordance with Registrar General's comparability factors.

(c) Rate per 1,000 related live births.

	INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE		BIRTH RATE		DEATH RATE	
Year	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales	Mansfield Woodhouse	England & Wales
1946	41.20	43	21.90	19.1	11.20	11.5
1947	42.05	41	21.60	20.5	8.84	12.0
1948	57.34	34	21.52	17.9	8.82	10.3
1949	26.32	32	19.64	16.7	8.85	11.7
1950	53.24	30	17.63	15.8	9.76	11.6
1951	43.61	30	18.19	15.5	10.24	12.5
1952	45.10	28	16.52	15.3	8.79	11.3
1953	42.72	26.8	17.63	17.0	8.73	12.2
1954	50.32	25.5	18.90x	15.2	9.43x	11.3
1955	28.09	24.9	19.81x	15.00	10.55x	11.7
1956	36.4	23.8	19.76 x	15.6	10.3x	11.7

x Crude Rate

The following extract taken from Circular G.R.O. (M.O.H.) No. 2/ 1957 issued by the General Register Office is given as a guide to members on the meaning of the terms "crude" birth and death rate and "corrected" (adjusted) birth and death rate.

"To make an approximate allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole the crude birth and death rates for the area should be multiplied by the approximate area comparability factor. When local crude birth and death rates have been so adjusted, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area. The present factors are derived from the final 1951 census population."

The area comparability factor for this Urban District for the year 1956 was Births 0.98 and Deaths 1.42.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The total number of Infectious Diseases notified during the year was 86 as compared with 252 cases in 1955. The difference is for the most part due to the almost complete absence of measles.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease which is still notified from time to time continues to be of the mild variety. A total of 26 cases were reported and 9 of these were admitted to the fever hospital.

Poliomyelitis.

For the second year in succession it gives me great pleasure to report that there were no cases of this disease notified in the Urban Area.

The scheme, under which vaccination against Poliomyelitis was offered to those children born between the years 1947 and 1954 inclusive, was commenced in the spring. The response in this district was very unsatisfactory and disappointing. I suppose parents should not really be blamed for withholding their consent particularly as there was much uncertainty and rumour previously about a similar vaccine in the U.S.A. Since that time over ten million children in the U.S.A. and over one million in Canada have been vaccinated without any evidence of serious mishap. The amounts of material which we received was just sufficient to complete the course for twelve children before the end of the year.

Whooping Cough.

A total of 35 cases was notified in children of ages varying from a few months up to 10 years. Thirty one of the cases occurred in the under 5 age group. It is our endeavour to get infants immunised at as early an age as possible, the ideal time being around the third and fourth month of life. Altogether 303 immunisations were completed throughout the year.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Twelve cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary (all female) were brought to the notice of the health department for the first time. This is an increase of 3 over the total for the year 1955. As regards the pulmonary type the increase was evenly divided between the sexes and as can be seen

from the table on page 15 all but 3 of those affected were 21 years of age and under. Each of the cases was personally visited and every precaution was taken to ensure that as many relatives and other immediate contacts as possible should attend the chest clinic for examination.

There were nearly as many "Inward Transfers" (i.e. people affected by the disease who came to reside within the district) as primary pulmonary notifications. These people present rather a problem and as soon as information is received they are visited and advised of the desirability for continued periodic attendance at the clinic.

One male aged 53 and one female aged 47 died from the respiratory type of the disease and another male aged 52 from disease of the spine.

The death rate from all forms remained at 0.16 per 1,000 population, the same as in 1955.

The state of the register on the 31st December, 1956 is given in the table below :—

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
State of Register 1-1-56	44	46	5	4	99
Primary Notifications	5	7	—	3	15
Inward Transfers	5	5	—	—	10
Deaths	1	1x	1	—	2
Outward Transfers	—	—	—	—	—
Removed o	8	10	2	3	23
State of Register 31-12-56	45	48	2	4	99

x Not on register.

o Includes those cases that have recovered, left the district without notice, etc.

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

(all types) during 1956.

Sex	Age	Occupation	Site
F	10	Scholar	Glands at root of lung
F	13	„	Glands at root of lung
F	15	„	Lungs
F	16	Clerk	Peritoneum
F	16	„	Right Hip
M	18	Mining Engineer	Lungs
M	18	„	Lung
F	19	Telephonist	Lungs
F	20	Land Girl	Fallopian Tubes
F	20	Typist	Lungs
F	21	Shop Assistant	Lungs
M	21	Miner	Lungs
F	44	Housewife	Lungs
M	50	Miner	Lung
M	60	Hairdresser	Lung

Year	New Cases				Deaths				Death Rate (all forms) per 1,000 population		
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Mans.	England	Smaller
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	W'h'se & Wales		Towns
1950	8	11	1	0	6	2	0	0	0.55	—	—
1951	9	5	0	2	1	3	0	0	0.22	—	—
1952	8	2	0	1	3	1	0	1	0.27	—	—
1953	8	12	1	1	3	2	1	0	0.33	0.20	0.19
1954	10	5	0	1	1	3	0	1	0.27	0.18	0.18
1955	5	6	1	0	1	0	2	0	0.16	0.15	0.16
1956	5	7	—	3	1	1	—	—	0.11	0.12	0.11

DIPHTHERIA.

The struggle to get a minority of parents to see the wisdom having their children immunised against this disease continues. Posters, leaflets and personal contact both by myself and the Health Visitors are all used in an endeavour to increase the immunisation state of the children in the area. The number of acceptances and the number of children who completed their primary course during the year showed an increase of about 20 per cent over the previous year. In the same period 182 children who had their primary inoculation in infancy were given booster doses with the object of stimulating their immunity.

A table showing the number of notified cases of and resultant deaths from Diphtheria in England and Wales during the past eleven years is given below :—

Year	Deaths	Corrected Notifications
1947	244	5,609
1948	156	3,575
1949	84	1,890
1950	49	962
1951	33	664
1952	32	376
1953	23	266
1954	9	173
1955	11	161
1956	8 (provisional)	51 (provisional)

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of Children who completed full course of immunisation during the year.

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	Total
Under Public Health				
Department Arrangements ...	140	64	18	222
By General Practitioners	72	28	2	102
Total	212	92	20	324

Number of Children who were giving re-inforcing injections.

Under Public Health				
Department Arrangements	—	—	170	170
By General Practitioners	—	—	12	12
Total			182	182

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Age Distribution.

	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough		Dysentery		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Anterior Poliomyelitis	P. ratyphoid	Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0	1	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1	1	1	—	—	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
2	—	—	—	—	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
3	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
4	1	2	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
5	1	3	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
6	1	1	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
7	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
10	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
15	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	...
60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	5
?	—	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	14	12	1	2	19	16	—	—	5	7	—	3	3	1	2	1	—	—	86

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Seasonal Distribution

Month	Scarlet Fever		Measles		Whooping Cough		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Meningitis		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas		Acute Poliomyelitis		Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
January	...	3	3	...	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
February	...	1	1	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	—	—	—	—	3
March	...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
April	...	—	1	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	:	—	—	3
May	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	:	—	—	—	—	4
June	...	3	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
July	...	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	:	—	—	—	—	6
August	...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
September	...	1	—	—	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
October	...	1	—	—	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	10
November	...	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
December	...	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Total	...	14	12	1	2	19	16	5	7	—	3	—	3	1	...	2	1	...		86
Hospitalised	...	4	5	1	—	2	2	5	6	—	3	—			—		—	—		28

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Ward Distribution.

Ward	Scarlet Fever		Measles.		Whooping Cough		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Meningitis		Pneumonia		Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas		Anterior poliomyelitis		Paratyphoid	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.
East	4	2	1	....	2	4	1	2	....	-	-	1	1			1	1	-	-	-	-
North	4	6	....	....	10	7	3	4	2	-	-	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
West	6	4		2	7	5	1	1	1	1	-	2	-			1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14	12	1	2	19	16	5	7	3	1	-	3	1			2	1	-	-	-	-

TABLE OF CLINIC SESSIONS.

Clinic held at	Maternity and Child Welfare	Ante-Natal & Post-Natal	Immunisation	School Clinics	Dental
Park Road Centre, Mansfield Woodhouse	Tuesday and Friday x 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Alternate Tuesday 9-30 - 12 noon	2nd Wednesday of each Calendar month 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2nd Monday in each month at 2.0 p.m.	Tuesday x and Friday 9-30-12 noon	By Appointment
Forest Town Centre Methodist Chapel	Monday 2 - 4.30 p.m.	Alternate Tuesdays 9-30 - 12 noon			

Clinic Sessions are attended by the Medical Officer with the

exception of those marked with an asterisk.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Although there was a slight decrease in the number of attendances during the year due chiefly to adverse weather conditions on many of the clinic days, medical consultations increased. Advice to mothers on problems peculiar to children of pre-school age rather than actual treatment is given. Any child thought to need medical or surgical attention is either referred to their family doctor or to one of the specialists engaged as consultants by the County Council-

ATTENDANCES AND MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS 1956.

1956		Mansfield Woodhouse		Forest Town	
		A.	M.C.	A.	M.C.
January	....	270	50	172	62
February	....	224	62	115	44
March	....	257	44	150	62
April	....	276	48	145	36
May	....	286	43	134	37
June	....	296	54	126	39
July	....	316	49	129	45
August	....	213	37	106	21
September	....	268	76	154	52
October	....	267	68	167	60
November	....	267	88	126	52
December	....	150	56	115	44
Totals	....	3090	675	1639	554

A—Attendance

M.C.—Medical Consultations

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

The clinic for school children is held twice weekly. Such cases as defective vision, skin complaints, pharyngeal and respiratory infections and orthopaedic defect comprise the majority of the cases. In addition speech therapy classes and ophthalmological sessions, at which a specialist attends, are held periodically.

During the year about 60 boys and girls were medically examined in accordance with the County Council By-laws regulating the Employment of children. These regulations state that within 14 days from the date when the employment begins the school medical officer must issue a certificate that such employment will not be prejudicial to the health and physical development of the child and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

The employment is for the most part concerned with paper delivery and a few of the children become errand boys for grocery and butchery firms. As regards the latter at the time of the medical examination the importance of cleanliness and the necessity for strict obedience to the rules of hygiene are explained and spot checks are made during the year to see that the standard is being maintained.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

AMBULANCE.

The Ambulance Service is provided by Notts. County Council. The requirements of Mansfield Woodhouse are covered by vehicles and personnel of the Ratcliffe Gate Depot Mansfield. Telephone No. Mansfield 2019.

CHILDREN'S OFFICER.

This office was established by Notts. County Council under the terms of the Children's Act, 1948.

The local visiting officers are :

Miss R. M. Procter and Mr. J. T. Holtby,
St. Peter's Chambers,
Church Lane,
Mansfield.

Telephone No. Mansfield 2927

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY & HOME NURSING.

(1) MIDWIVES :-

The district is served by the following County Midwives :-

A. Parsons, Oban House, Clipstone Road West, Forest Town.	Mansfield 799
--	---------------

F. Shawcroft, West Hill House. Park Road, Mansfield Woodhouse	Mansfield 1387
--	----------------

H. Anstock, 2, Wilcox Avenue, Mansfield Woodhouse.	Mansfield 2846
---	----------------

(2) DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION :-

The district is served by the following district nurses :-

Miss M. Cottam, 163, Clipstone Road West, Forest Town.	Mansfield 1027
Mrs. S. Redfern, 69, Alcock Avenue, Mansfield.	Mansfield 1888
Mrs. R. Edis, 6, Radnor Place, Radmanthwaite, Mansfield.	Pleasley 216
Mrs. E. Cole, 42, Vale Road, Mansfield Woodhouse.	Mansfield 2830

HEALTH VISITING.

The district is served by the following Health Visitors employed by Notts. County Council :-

Miss E. M. Amery, "Winster," Skegby Lane, Mansfield
Miss A. Bacon, 1 Rooth Street, Mansfield.

HOME HELP.

Home help is available in certain cases on application to the local organiser :-

Mrs. Eddowes, Home Help Service,
64 Park Road, Mansfield Woodhouse. Mansfield 1300

HOSPITALS.

(1) MATERNITY HOSPITALS.

The district is served principally by the Kilton Hill Hospital, Worksop, and some patients are also admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Mansfield.

Patients are admitted in accordance with a priority scheme devised by the Regional Hospital Board.

(2) INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITALS :-

Patients in this district are received into the Forest Isolation Hospital, Southwell Road, Mansfield.

(3) SANATORIA :-

Patients from this district are admitted into the Ransom Sanatorium, Southwell Road, Mansfield.

(4) SMALLPOX :-

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board has made special arrangements for the reception of cases of smallpox or suspected smallpox.

LABORATORY SERVICE.

A branch Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service under the direction of Dr. E. R. Mitchell is established at :

63, Goldsmith Street, Nottingham. Nottingham 46436

The laboratory offers very comprehensive facilities for investigations of a public health nature. These facilities have again been freely utilised during the past year and have proved of the greatest value.

The Mansfield Public Health Department also have facilities for the examination of swabs and sputum.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The County Council is responsible for this service in your area by virtue of the National Health Service Act 1946. A table of clinics, including school clinics, is shown elsewhere in the report for information.

MENTAL HEALTH AND WELFARE.

The welfare and mental health officer for the district is :

Mr. G. H. Dobb, Dallas Street,
Mansfield.

Mansfield 764

MORTUARY.

The Council's well-equipped mortuary was used six times during the year. The Mortuary Attendant is :

Mr. A. E. Ramsdale, 50, Clipstone Road West,
Forest Town.

Mansfield 2826

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE.

The Area Office for the National Assistance Board is situated at :

24, West Gate, Mansfield.

Mansfield 1015

NATIONAL INSURANCE.

The local office of the Ministry of National Insurance is situated at :

Methodist Church Schoolroom,
Bridge Street, Mansfield.

Mansfield 2306

OBSTETRIC FLYING SQUAD.

An emergency obstetric team is available at the request of general practitioners to attend patients in their homes at short notice.

General Practitioners should telephone the Victoria Hospital, (Mansfield 1731, Ext. 37) giving details of the patient's name, address and condition. A team may also be called upon from the Mansfield General Hospital if the Victoria Hospital team is not available.

A 24 hour service is in operation.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS. CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Information is supplied under this heading in order to assist the authority in assessing the housing requirements of tuberculosis subjects.

TUBERCULOSIS.

This service is controlled by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. The dispensary is situated at King's Mill Hospital, Sutton-in-Ashfield, and clinics are held as follows :-

Women and children	Monday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Men	Thursday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon
Special clinic for employed persons	Thursday evenings	5-30 p.m. to 7-0 p.m.
Children	Friday	9-30 a.m. to 12 noon (B.C.G. only)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Your Medical Officer of Health continued to act as agent for the County Council in providing this service. The statistics shown later do not allow for the fairly considerable numbers of children immunised by private practitioners prior to July, 1948, for whom figures are not available.

VACCINES, DIPHTHERIA, PROPHYLACTIC, ANTISERA.

Lymph for vaccination against smallpox and diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic are obtained from :

Public Health Laboratory,
St. Mary's Gate, Derby.

Derby 47131

Diphtheria antitoxin is obtained from :

(i) The Matron, The Forest Isolation Hospital,
Southwell Road, Mansfield. Mansfield 174

(ii) The Pharmaceutical Department,
The Mansfield and District General Hospital,
West Hill Drive, Mansfield. Mansfield 1716

General practitioners must make their own arrangements for collecting antitoxin. No charge is made.

Anti-anthrax serum, botulinus antitoxin and anti-snake venom may be obtained from :

Nottingham City Hospital,
Hucknall Road, Nottingham.

Nottingham 66292

A 24 hour service is maintained.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The treatment of venereal diseases is a function of the Regional Hospital Board. The Venereal Disease Clinic is situated in West Hill Drive, attached to the Mansfield and District General Hospital. Telephone No. Mansfield 251.

Medical Officer's sessions are held as follows :

Males	Tuesday	10 a.m. to 12 noon and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Females	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
	Wednesday	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Intermediate session (Medical Officer not in attendance)

Males—Daily 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (except Sat.)
Females—Daily 1-30 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. (except Sat.) Monday and
and Friday 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Council undertake the distribution of water within the Urban District obtaining it in bulk from the Borough of Mansfield. The supply is constant, sufficient and of excellent quality, the source being deep wells sunk into the bunter beds of the Trias at Clipstone and Rainworth.

During the year, the following extensions of mains were carried out :—

	6 ins.	4 ins.	3 ins.
Cox's Lane Estate, Sec. 2, Scheme 2,			934
Clipstone Camp Estate for N.C.B.	380	500	300
Totals ..	380	500	1234

The following table shows the results of chemical analysis and bacteriological examination of mains water during 1956.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Suspended matter	...	...	None
Appearance of a column 2 feet long			Clear and bright.
Taste	...	...	Slightly saline.
Odour	...	...	None

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS :

Parts per million

Total solids dried at 180°C.	...	846.0
Chlorides in terms of chlorine	...	327.0
Equivalent to sodium chloride	...	539.1
Nitrites	...	None
Nitrates as nitrogen	...	6.0
Poisonous metals (lead, etc.)	...	None
Total Hardness	...	372.0
Temporary hardness	...	76.0
Permanent hardness	...	296.0
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	0.17
Ammoniacal nitrogen	...	0.002
Albuminoid nitrogen	...	0.024
Free chlorine	...	None
pH value	...	7.7

Chemical analysis of the water shows that total hardness has increased from 307 to 372 parts per million, an increase of 21.1 per cent. during the past few years, apart from its hardness the water is quite satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS :—

	Plate-count, Yeastrel Agar 2 days 37°C aerobically (per ml)	Probable No. of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C (per 100 ml)	Faeca ¹ Coli (per 100 ml)
January	Nil	Nil	Nil
February	Nil	Nil	Nil
March	.. 6	Nil	Nil
April	200	Nil	Nil
May	.. 3	Nil	Nil
June	.. 3	Nil	Nil
July	.. 3	Nil	Nil
August	.. 10	Nil	Nil
September	.. Nil	Nil	Nil
October	.. Nil	Nil	Nil
November	.. Nil	Nil	Nil
December	.. 8	Nil	Nil

The above samples were all highly satisfactory.

The average total consumption of water per head per day was as follows ;—

	1955	1956
Domestic per head per day ..	28.63	28.63
Trade per head per day ..	5.64	5.64
Total all purposes ..	34.27	34.27

The daily domestic consumption of water per head per day is the same as in the previous year but compared with 1946 there is an increase of 5.9 gallons per head per day and compared with 1926 the increase has been 14.33 gallons.

Particulars of the number of dwellinghouses and the number of the population served from public water mains :—

	Houses		Population	
	No.	per cent.	No.	per cent.
(a) Direct to houses	5540	99.9	18.040	99.9
(b) By means of standpipes		NIL.		

There are only 6 dwellings in the district without public supply, and these have piped spring water (four supplied by hydraulic ram, one supplied by gravitation and one supplied by mechanical pump) samples taken periodically show these supplies to be of satisfactory bacteriological purity.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

MANSHFIELD WOODHOUSE.

No extensions or improvements were made to the works during the year. Two samples of effluent taken during the year were classified as “doubtful.”

The number of properties drained into the Mansfield Corporation works, under agreement, was 531 on December 31st, an increase of one.

FOREST TOWN.

This area is drained into a joint scheme with disposal works situated in the Rural District of Southwell area. The number of properties connected thereto was 1360 on December 31st ; an increase of 7.

PLEASLEY VALE.

A small sewage purification works has been constructed by a private company owning a large factory and dwellings in this area, at present the plant is only dealing with sewage from the factory premises, approvals for conversion of pail closets to waterclosets have been given but owing to subsidence caused by mining operations this work still remains in abeyance.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The following new sewers were laid during the year in connection with the development of the Council Estates.

	Foul	Surface
Cox's Lane	34 yards of 9 inch	34 yards of 9 inch
Section 2	380 yards of 6 inch	380 yards of 6 inch
Clipstone Camp NCB Houses	1640 yards of 6 inch	34 yards of 6 inch
		239 yards of 9 inch
		392 yards of 12 inch
		294 yards of 15 inch
		80 yards of 18 inch

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection and disposal of refuse and salvage is carried out under the supervision of your Health Department now using Ford Thames, 7 cubic yard, side loading, collection vehicles and one Shelvoke and Drewry, 18 cubic yard, rear loading, fore and aft tipper, collection vehicle. This latter vehicle has replaced two side loaders but owing to continued housing expansion in the district, it has been found that it cannot maintain a weekly collection and premises served by this vehicle are visited once every 8 or 9 days. It is anticipated that a further large capacity vehicle of a similar design will meet the increased public cleansing demands of housing development for a number of years.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping. Fires on the tip are a constant source of trouble and costly to control. The introduction of all-night burning fires in houses has certainly increased the danger of such fires but the most frequent cause is still the deliberate lighting of paper by persons who trespass and once again proceedings had to be taken against two such persons who were both convicted and fined.

All salvage collected during the year was sold and details are as follows :—

Article		Weight				Value		
		Tons	C.	Q.	lbs.	£	s	d
Mixed Wastepaper	..	23	16	2	23	178	15	2
Newspapers	..	31	5	0	13	311	16	2
Containers	..	26	2	3	8	248	6	9
Books and Magazines	..	21	0	3	3	189	7	2
Mixed Rags	..	6	11	0	18	144	2	0
Scrap Iron	..	2	1	1	0	11	6	11
Aluminium	..	7	0	11		26	10	0
Other Metals	..		3	4		4	0	0
Totals		111	5	2	24	1114	4	2

The following costs of these services have been taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Accounts.

EXPENDITURE.

HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL. £

Wages and Superannuation	....	....	4525
Holiday and Sick Pay	....	....	449
Protective Clothing	....	....	40
Tools, Equipment. Repairs	....	....	21
National Health Insurance Contributions	....		162
Depot Charges	....	....	175
Haulage, including drivers wages, repairs, petrol oil, licences and insurance	....	....	2861
Tip Levelling (mechanical)	....	....	33
Administration Expenses	...	....	258
			<hr/>
			£8524
			<hr/>

SALVAGE.

Wages	....	....	....	587
Holiday and Sick Pay	....	....	....	58
National Health Insurance Contributions	....		....	20
Tools and Equipment	....	....	....	123
Haulage	244
Rates and Lighting	30
Depot Charges	11
				<hr/>
				£1073
				<hr/>

Total Expenditure	£9597
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INCOME.

House Refuse Removal	18
Salvage	1114
				<hr/>
				£1132
				<hr/>

Total Income	£1132
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Nett Cost	£8465
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RODENT CONTROL—Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949

The Council provide an efficient rodent control service in the District, this service is free to the occupiers of residential property and in accordance with the conditions of "Grant" a charge to cover the cost of labour and materials is made in respect of business premises and agricultural property.

The occupier of any land or premises must give notice in writing to the Council when he becomes aware that rats or mice are present "in substantial numbers." The co-operation of the public in giving notice of very minor infestations is greatly appreciated by the Department as this enables prompt and efficient treatment to be carried out before any serious infestation develops.

The following statistics give some indication of the work done during the year.

	Local Authority Premises	Private Dwellings	Business Premises	Agricultural Property
Number in District	15	5413	339	24
Number Inspected				
(a) Following Notification	—	47	12	—
(b) Surveyed under the Act	7	100	12	5
(c) Otherwise Visited	8	1375	215	5
Totals	15	1522	239	10
Number Rat-infested : Major	1	—	—	—
Minor	3	30	4	—
Number Mice- infested : Major	2	—	—	—
Minor	1	17	4	—
Number of Treatments	7	47	8	—
Notices Served	—	—	—	—
Block Control Schemes	—	1	—	—

The sewers serving this district continue to be comparatively free from rats and it is only in areas where new housing development is taking place that infestations are found. Significantly, surface infestations are found in the same areas, particularly in the region of site huts. These are undoubtedly due to the careless habits of workmen in disposing of waste food.

The three sewerage systems treated were—

- (1) Forest Town Area.
- (2) Northern Outfall Dual System.
- (3) Northern Outfall Extension Leeming Lane North.

The latter was free from infestation. 7 manholes on the first system and 4 manholes on the second system which were found to be infested, were treated with poison bait.

Once again the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Infestation Control Division through their Divisional Rodent Officer have given every assistance, both technical and practical, this has been greatly appreciated.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT

NOTICES

Informal Notices served	...	...	...	311
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	242
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	88
Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	87
Notices of "Council's Intention to Execute Works of Maintenance to Public Sewers" served				23
Letters sent out	...	...	...	343

SYNOPSIS OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Complaints investigated	...	...	...	462
Inspections and re-inspections made for				
Housing defects	..	.		984
Dustbins	..	..		328
Public Sewers and Drains		..		141
Certificates of Disrepair		..		88
Offensive Trades	..	..		156
Infectious Diseases	..	...		35
Slaughterhouse visits for meat inspection		..		458
Food hygiene and food inspection		..		347
Personal interview with owners and tradesmen				188
Visits in connection with public cleansing & salvage				921
Atmospheric Pollution	..	..		22
Rodent control surveys and inspections		..		1398
Petroleum storage inspections		...		34
Moveable dwellings	..	...		57
Insect Pests and Vermin	..	..		48
Shops Acts Inspections	..	..		10
Factories and Outworkers	..	..		33
Miscellaneous Visits	..	..		46

SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 & HOUSING ACT 1936

	Informal Action	Statutory Action	Total
Number of Dwellinghouses involved	558	105	663
Accumulations removed ...	1	—	1
Nuisances from keeping of animals abated	—	—	—
Drains cleansed ...	12	2	14
Drains repaired ...	7	1	8
Private sewers cleansed	—	—	—
Public sewers cleansed	56	—	56
Public sewers repaired	—	11	11
Soil Pipe repaired	—	—	—
Bath waste pipes repaired	1	1	2
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	11	1	12
Watercloset cisterns repaired	6	1	7
Waterclosets cones renewed	6	1	7
Watercloset pedestals renewed	16	6	22
Watercloset seats renewed	8	5	13
Watercloset structures repaired	29	2	31
Waterclosets cleansed	—	—	—
Dustbins provided	74	15	89
Floors repaired or renewed	20	1	21
Sub-floor ventilation improved	2	—	2
Wall plaster repaired	60	14	74
Ceilings repaired or renewed	51	11	62
Doors repaired and renewed	6	—	6
Windows repaired or renewed	43	17	60
Staircases repaired	3	—	3
Fireplaces and ranges repaired or renewed	21	2	23
Flues repaired	6	1	7
Chimney stacks re-pointed	6	1	7
Chimney pots renewed	15	3	18
Washing accommodation repaired	3	—	3
Hot water systems repaired	5	1	6
Sinks re-set or renewed	4	—	4
Foodstores repaired	—	—	—
Coalstores repaired or re-built	19	—	19
Rising damp remedied	29	—	29
Walls rendered weather-proof	23	3	26
Roofs repaired	32	8	40
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	6	6	12
Eaves gutters repaired and renewed	30	14	44
Path pipes cleansed and repaired	—	—	—
Yard and passage paving repaired	21	3	24
Dangerous walls re-built	9	—	9
Miscellaneous items	16	1	17

In addition to the above, 114 Dustbins were renewed at Council Houses.

SUMMARY OF FORMAL NOTICES SERVED.

Statute.	No. of Notices,
Public Health Act, 1936.	
Section 39 ; Requiring repair or provision of drainage appliances	9
Section 45 : Requiring repair of waterclosets	10
Section 56 : Requiring paving of yards and passages	3
Section 75 : Requiring the provision of dustbins	15
Section 93 : Requiring the abatement of a nuisance	24
Notts. County Council Act 1951.	
Section 102 : Requiring cleansing of drains and waterclosets	2
Housing Act 1936.	
Section 9 : Requiring general repair ...	1
Factories Act 1937.	
Section 7 : Requiring the repair or alteration of sanitary convenience	1

Four notices under Section 75, and one notice under Section 39 were not complied with and the Council acting in default of the owners, executed the necessary work required for compliance and recovered their expenses incurred in so doing. One notice under Section 102, Notts. County Council Act 1951 was done in default and the expense in so doing recovered.

Public Health Act 1936, Section 24.

Nottinghamshire County Council Act 1951, Section 99.

Maintenance of Public Sewers.

23 notices of the Council's intention to execute maintenance works to 11 public sewers serving 61 houses were served and the expenses of the Council incurred in doing the work was recovered from the owners in all cases.

THE REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS & BARBERS AND THEIR PREMISES.

The Council operate byelaws for securing the cleanliness of establishments registered under the provisions of the Nottinghamshire County Council Act 1951, Section 155.

There are 15 such persons and premises registered by the Council.

No contraventions of the byelaws were observed.

SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

There are six schools, one cinema, one billiard hall and one public hall in the district, these have been regularly inspected.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN AND INSECT PESTS

The following table shows the infestations dealt with :—

Vermin or Pest			Council Houses.	Other Houses	Disinfested by Council	Disinfested by Occupier
Anobium Punctatum	...	...	—	I	—	I
Ants	...	...	22	2	—	24
Bugs	...	...	—	2	I	I
Clover Mite	..	...	3	—	I	2
Cockroaches	...	...	6	2	—	8
Crickets	...	...	9	I	—	10
Flies	...	...	86	3	—	89
Wasps	...	...	—	I	—	I

One of the most pleasing features of this part of the Health Department's work is the gradual decline in the number of serious infestations of the obnoxious type, that is, by parasites which feed on man such as bugs, lice and fleas. New insecticides are constantly being developed and it is therefore possible to use a new product when a particular insect strain develops a resistance to an insecticide.

Flies infesting parts of the Council's sewage works have been successfully dealt with on these lines.

Frequent treatments are also carried out at refuse tips to control flies and crickets.

A series of detailed instructions for dealing with the several different species of vermin and insects have been prepared and these are greatly appreciated by those members of the public who prefer to take the necessary action themselves.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956,

No measurement of atmospheric pollution is undertaken.

During the year a full investigation of a steam raising plant at a local colliery where smoke emissions were excessive was undertaken. Some improvement was effected by the use of better quality fuel, repairs to firedoors of furnaces, reduction of forced draught and provision of secondary air, together with a lessened demand for steam due to the steam turbines ceasing to be used for the production of electric energy.

The Clean Air Act 1956 did not come into operation until 31st December, 1956.

SHOP ACT 1950.

Inspections of shops under this Act are concerned with the health and comfort of shop workers and attention is paid to heating, lighting, ventilation and provision of washing facilities and sanitary conveniences. Inspections are carried out at the same time as visits for other purposes.

No contraventions were observed.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936: CAMPING SITES, AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There are no licensed camping sites in the district but the small number of persons who wish to solve their housing difficulties by living in moveable dwellings apply to the Council for a licence authorising these dwellings to be placed on individual sites and these applications are dealt with according to the circumstances applicable in each case.

The following application was dealt with:—

I Licence renewed for twelve months.

Unlicensed van dwellers who are sellers of trifles and collectors of rags, scrap and junk continue to visit the district. They are moved by formal action, usually after a few days. Their numbers and incursions into the district are increasing and three such cases involving twelve vans were dealt with.

At the end of the year, one unlicensed moveable dwelling still remained on a site in spite of repeated warnings to move and the Council authorised the institution of legal proceedings.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

(Number on Register at the end of 1956)

Gut Scraper	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fat Melter and Extractor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tallow Melter	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

The above offensive trades are carried on at one factory in the area. During the year a new method of dealing with obnoxious odours was put into operation, this consists of special ducting through which all offensive gasses are conveyed to a condenser and deodoriser for treatment and are afterwards discharged through a separate duct at smoke stack level.

As a result of these works considerable improvement has been made. complaints were few and could be traced to some temporary interference with the working of the plant.

Efforts to improve conditions still continue and only the complete elimination of offensive smells will give satisfaction.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1954

This Act amends the 1933 Act provisions with regard to the issue of licences and any licence is required to specify

- (a) the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned by the holder and
- (b) the types of instrument which may be used by him for that purpose.

The Council resolved not to issue any licences for the slaughter of horses and specified the use of a mechanically operated captive bolt type slaughtering instrument for all animals with the alternative of an electrically operated stunner for pigs and sheep.

The following licences have been issued :—

Twelve licences authorising the slaughter of all animals except equines.

One licence authorising the slaughter of pigs only.

THE RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires the registration of premises where filling materials are used. Premises used for remaking or reconditioning of any article are exempt from registration. There are no registered premises in the district but premises where articles of furniture are reconditioned have been regularly inspected and found to be satisfactory.

HOUSING.

NEW HOUSES.

In 1956 48 dwellings were completed by the local authority and 36 dwellings were completed by private enterprise.

OLD HOUSES CLOSED OR DEMOLISHED.

Incapable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense and dealt with under Sections 11 and 12 Housing Act 1936.

Demolition Orders made, Section 11	8
Closed in pursuance of undertaking, Section 11	1
Parts of buildings closed, Section 12	1
Houses demolished	7
Closing Orders still in operation	6

OLD HOUSES REPAIRED.

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied

After informal action by Council	222
After formal notice under Public Health Act 1936	
(a) by owner	56
(b) by Council	22
After formal notice under Housing Act 1936	
(a) by owner	1
(b) by Council	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE Nil

No action has been taken under Section 25, Housing Act 1936 (Clearance Areas) during the year.

HOUSING REPAIRS & RENTS ACT 1954, Section 26.

The advice of your officers continued to be freely available to both owners and occupiers. In relation to the previous years, enquiries were comparatively few and it was soon apparent that this Act, as a means of increasing rents by landlords, was falling into disuse.

Details of action taken by the Council are set out below :—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair	10
Number granted	10
Number refused	—
Applications for Certificates of Revocation	24
Number granted	22
Number refused	2
Certificates of Disrepair still in force 31-12-56	8

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS,

The Housing Act 1949 as amended by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954, made money grants available to help owners of soundly built houses lacking modern amenities, carry out improvements which offer the standard of comfort and equipment which people rightly expect to-day. The conversion of large houses into two or more dwellings each possessing modern amenities is also covered by these grants. Subject to certain conditions being complied with, the Council may grant up to one half of the estimated cost of the improvement or conversion.

During the year 4 applications for improvement grant were received and 3 were approved by the Council, also during the year one improvement and one conversion of a single dwelling into two self-contained flats were completed and the grants paid.

COUNCIL HOUSE TENANCIES.

The number of families granted the tenancy of a Council House or Bungalow during the year was :—

(a) living in rooms	57
(b) tenants of a house	16
(c) elderly persons	30

MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Houses—Position as at 31-12-56 (Schemes commenced and number completed)

ESTATE.	Act.	Parlour Type	Non-Parlour Type	Bungalows 1 2 3	Pre- Fabs 2 beds	Alum. Bungs. 2 beds	Flats 3 beds	Total anted	Ten- anted 31-12-56					
PRE-WAR														
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE.														
BUTT LANE	1919	—	50	—	—	—	—	108	108					
SLANT LANE	1924	—	28	—	22	—	—	182	182					
OXCLOSE LANE	1936	18	—	—	34	—	—	176						
do.	1938	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	178					
FOREST TOWN.														
CLIPSTONE ROAD	1924	—	16	—	—	—	—	38	38					
GEORGE ST.	1936	—	—	—	20	—	—	30	30					
								536						
POST WAR														
MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE														
OXCLOSE LANE	1946	—	24	—	8	—	—	44	44					
COX'S LANE "A"	1944	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20					
COX'S LANE "A"	1946	—	12	—	368	—	—	435	429					
COX'S LANE "B"	1946	—	—	—	186	6	—	242	190					
PARK ROAD	1946	—	—	—	—	44	—	50	50					
SURGERY FLAT	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1					
SHOPS & FLATS	...	—	—	—	—	20	2	4	4					
SLANT LANE	1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	8					
FOREST TOWN														
GEORGE STREET	1944	—	—	—	—	—	20	20	20					
GEORGE STREET	1946	...	22	—	78	20	—	120	120					
PUMP HOLLOW	1946	—	—	—	106	...	—	126	126					
PUMP HOLLOW	1946	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	12					
CLIPSTONE CAMP	1946	...	—	—	34	12	...	46	46					
								1146						
		18	152	6	1122	94	176	42	2	40	25	5	1682	1606

Mansfield Woodhouse ... 1294
Forest Town ... 388

x Schemes not completed and where 'lettings' are in progress.

The above Table is supplied by Mr. L. Fletcher, Housing Manager.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MEAT INSPECTION.

There are two licensed slaughterhouses in the district and all carcasses slaughtered are inspected before removal to shops and factories is permitted, the whole of the meat and offal condemned is destroyed by conversion into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

The following food animals were slaughtered and inspected —

Beasts	..	898
Sheep	..	3414
Pigs	..	1718
Calves	..	31
Goats	...	5

details are given in the following tables :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lamb	Pigs	Goats
Number killed ...	597	301	31	3414	1718	5
Number Inspected ...	597	301	31	3414	1718	5
Number Sound ...	377	172	31	3396	1549	5
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses Condemned ...	—	1	—	1	10	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	152	61	—	17	77	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci ...	25.46	20.6	—	0.53	5.06	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	67	67	—	—	81	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	11.4	22.26	—	—	4.77	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	3	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrig- eration ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

BEASTS.

Disease	Weight rejected	
		lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	4512
Fasciola Hepatica	...	1035
Cirrhosis	...	469
Abscesses	...	854
Actinocycosis	...	373
Pleurisy	...	328
Cysticercus bovis	...	185
Abscesses and Traumatic Peritonitis		74
Septic Pericarditis and Oedema		596
Congestion	...	40
Pneumonia	...	30
Echinococcus Cysts	...	36
Telangiectasis	...	54
Oedema	...	14
Other diseases	...	31
Total	...	8631

PIGS.

Tuberculosis	...	1502
Pneumonia, Pleurisy & Pericarditis		308
Anthrax	...	412
Jaundice	...	376
Oedema and Abscesses	...	73
Acute Swine Erysipelas	...	210
Fevered	...	85
Gangrene	...	64
Congestion	...	38
Gangrenous Pneumonia	...	82
Mastitis	...	15
Other diseases	...	68
Total	...	3233

SHEEP.

Fasciola Hepatica	...	26
Emaciation and Oedema	...	63
Pneumonia	...	6
Strongylus Rufescens	...	12
Pericarditis	...	1
Total	...	108

CALVES.

NO CONDEMNATIONS.

TOTAL WEIGHT REJECTED AS UNFIT FOR CONSUMPTION	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.
	5	6	100

Tuberculosis Order 1938.

No animals were notified under this order during the year.

Notification of Tuberculosis in Calves.

No calves slaughtered were found to be affected with tuberculosis.

Cysticercus Bovis.

Routine examination of all beeves was carried out and in two cases carcasses were sent for refrigeration at a temperature below 20o F. for 21 days in accordance with Ministry of Food Memo 3, Meat.

Anthrax Order 1938.

Anthrax was diagnosed in a carcass of pork and this was confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Animal Health Division. The carcass was destroyed by burning under Police supervision and your Health Department supplied transport and disinfectants.

Your Medical Officer of Health arranged for all persons exposed to the risk of infection to have injections of penicillin and streptomycin.

INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

Weight.

Articles.	Cause of Condemnation.	Tons	Cwts.	lbs.
Canned Fruit	Unsound			28
Canned Tomatoes	Unsound			22
Canned Vegetables	Unsound			14
Canned Milk	Unsound			5
Canned Meat	Unsound			56
Canned Fish	Unsound			5
Bacon	Rancid			9
Dessicated Coconut	Rancid			130
				<hr/>
				2 42
				<hr/>

MILK SUPPLY.

The Food and Drugs Act 1955.

	Premises in District	Premises out- side District
The Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949		
No. of registered Distributors of Milk on register 1-1-56 ..	34	4
No. of Distributors registered during the year ..	1	—
No. of Distributors ceased during year ..	1	—
No. of Distributors of Milk on register 31-12-56 ..	34	4
No. of Registered Dairies ..	nil	
No. of dairy farmers in District regis- tered by Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries ..	6	

No. of farmers licensed to produce :—

Tuberculin tested milk	4
No. of Attested herds	4
No. of dairy farmers who are also retail distributors of milk	Nil
No. of inspections of milkshops	38
No. of inspections of vehicles	16

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk)
Regulations, 1949

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949

(a) Number of Licences issued :—

Dealers' Licences—

(1) Pasteurised Milk -	32
(2) Sterilised Milk	40

Supplementary Licences :—

(1) Pasteurised Milk	5
(2) Sterilised Milk	3
(3) Tuberculin Tested Milk	1

(b) Samples of milk submitted to prescribed tests.

During the year 44 samples of milk produced or retailed in the District were obtained and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, for examination in accordance with the tests prescribed by the Regulations, the results set out in the following tables, can be regarded as highly satisfactory. Nine of the Pasteurised milk samples were taken from Schools in the District, where all scholars are entitled to one-third of a pint per day.

Designation (Heat Treated Milks)	No. of Samples	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Pasteurised	18	18	...	18	...	...	...
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	9	9	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
(Channel Islands)	9	...	...	...	...	9	...
Sterilised ...	40	31	...	31	—	9	...
Total							

Designation (Raw Milk)	No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Test	
		Pass	Fail
Tuberculin Tested ..	2	2	—
Tuberculin Tested (Channel Islands)	2	2	—
Total ..	4	4	—

Biological Examinations,

During the year no samples were submitted for animal inoculation for the presence of tubercle bacillus and were reported to be negative.

This District is part of a "Specified Area" and only milk to which "The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949, and The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949, apply, can be sold by retail.

FOOD PREMISES.

Type	No. of premises	Inspection of premises
Butchers' Shops	16	70
Butchers' preparation rooms	9	63
Ice-Cream Retailers	49	36
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	1	3
Fish Fryers	10	40
Bakehouses	2	16
Milkshops	34	38
Canteens	7	35
Restaurant kitchens	—	—
Schools Meals kitchen	2	12
Public Houses	11	22
Licensed Clubs	4	8
Confectioners	1	4
Grocers, General Dealers	65	25x
Slaughterhouses	2	Daily

x Inspections of the majority of these premises are recorded as visits for some other purpose.

During the year no ice-cream was manufactured in the district. Two new ice-cream dealers were registered during the year.

During the year particular attention was again paid to the hygiene of glass and dishwashing in public houses, clubs and canteens, generally conditions and the results of special bacteriological examinations were satisfactory, and showed a marked improvement on the results of previous sample swabs from similar types of premises.

Results of swabs from these premises were as follows :—

Premises	No. of Swabs	No. of Articles	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Four Canteens	8	40	6	2
One Tea-Bar	2	10	2	—
One Hostel	1	5	1	—
Eight Public-Houses	11	55	11	—
Three Clubs	5	25	5	—
Totals	27	135	25	2

The two unsatisfactory samples were from one canteen and following the advice of your officers and the use of bacteriological detergents follow-up samples were satisfactory.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS FOUND AND REMEDIED

	Public Houses	Canteens	Butchers	Food Shop
Washing facilities	—	3	1	3
Storage of waste	—	—	—	1
Sanitary Accommodation	1	—	1	5
Cleansing, redecorating rooms	—	—	1	1
Unsuitable rooms ceased	—	—	1	—

ICE CREAM.

Bacteriological Examination of Samples.

During the year 11 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham, where they were submitted to this form of methylene blue test suggested by the Ministry of Health. The following table gives the results of these tests.

Grade	Time taken to reduce Methylene Blue	Number of Samples
1	4½ hours or more	11
2	2½ to 4 hours	—
3	½ to 2 hours	—
4	0 hours	—
	Total	11

Samples placed in grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and samples placed in grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory. This interpretation of the results is subject to the Ministry of Health's suggestion that owing to numerous factors governing the hygienic quality of ice-cream, it is unwise to pay too much attention to the bacteriological results of any given sample. Judgement should be based rather on a series of samples, and it is suggested that over a period 50% of a vendor's samples should be grade 1, 80% grades 1 and 2, not more than 20% grade 3 and none should be grade 4.

Formal sampling of ice-cream for chemical analysis is carried out by the Notts. County Council and the following standard is in operation :—

Fat	...	...	...	...	...	5	per cent
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	10	per cent
Milk solids other than fat	...	...	...	...	...	7½	per cent

One sample of ice-cream taken during the year was genuine.

WATER ICES.

This term covers frozen confections mainly consisting of water, with the addition of fruit juice, sweetening, colouring and flavouring, which are sold under a variety of trade names, since water is the main ingredient for most of these they are now subject to a bacteriological examination similar to that applied to the public water supply, and are expected to attain the same high standard of bacterial purity.

During the year 11 samples of water ice were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Nottingham and the following table gives the results of these tests.

Mean Average Plate Count at 22°C and 37°C		Estimation of Bacterium Coli	
Colonies per Ml.	No. of Samples	5 Tubes of 1-10 Ml.	
		Present	Absent
No. Growth	2	—	2
1 to 10	2	—	2
10 to 25	1	—	1
25 to 50	—	—	—
50 to 100	—	—	—
Over 100	6	6	—
Total ...	11	6	5

The six results showing over 100 colonies per ml. and the presence of bacterium coli were unsatisfactory. These samples were all from one manufacturer and the vendor withdrew them from sale.

In conjunction with the local authority concerned investigations were conducted at the plant and production of this type of water ice ceased.

Other samples from the same manufacturer were satisfactory.

Food and Drugs Samples.

The Notts. County Council exercise their functions in the District and the following information has been kindly supplied by Mr. T. L. E. Gregory, Chief Inspector.

Details of samples taken in the district during the year :—

Article	No. Obtained	No. Genuine	No. Adulterated or irregular
Almonds, Ground	1	1	—
Butter	1	1	—
Cheese	2	2	—
Chocolate Roll	1	1	—
Currants	1	1	—
Fish Cakes	1	1	—
Golden Raising Powder	1	1	—
Ice Cream	1	1	—
Jam	1	1	—
Lemon Curd	1	1	—
Meat Pie	2	2	—
Menthol, Eucalyptus Pstls.	1	1	—
Milk, Condense	1	1	—
Mincemeat	1	1	—
Mint, Dried	1	1	—
Peas, Canned	1	1	—
Pineapple, Canned	1	1	—
Potted Meat	1	-	1
Potted Meat Paste	1	1	—
Prunes	1	1	—
Rice, Creamed	1	1	—
Salmon, Tinned	1	1	—
Sausage	6	5	1
Sausage Rolls	1	1	—
Steak Pie	1	1	—
Stewed Steak	1	1	—
Sweets	5	5	—
Whisky	8	8	—
Yeast Tablets	1	1	—
	47	45	2

In addition to the above 74 samples of milk were obtained by the County Council Inspectors and tested by them using the Gerber Test, these were all found to be genuine.

The two adulterated samples shown above were slightly deficient in meat content and the vendors were cautioned.

Factories Act 1937.

Part 1 of the Act.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Sanitary Inspector).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	...	...	...	...
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	26	20	—	...
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec- tion 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises) ..	1	2	...	...
Total	27	22	—	...

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate drainage of floors (S. 6)...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

3.—OUTWORKERS' PREMISES.

II outworkers were notified as doing work in connection with wearing apparel; the premises were inspected and found satisfactory

